

Columbia Lithia Water is as clear as rock crystaland is delicious as a table water. A good tonic-an unsurpassed diuretic. Can be drunk to excess without producing a'n's other but good effects! We invite

your calling and sampling the waters-drink it just as it gushes from nature's laboratory in Mother Earth. It looks different-tastes different-and in no way resembles any other water within 100 mile of Washington!

# COLUMBIA LITHIA WATER MST.N.

# FLED TO THE FLAGSHIP

English R:sidents' Refuge During Bombardment of Zanz bar.

British Loss Only One Killed But Said Kalid's Is Heavy-Hamoud Proclaimed Sultan.

London, Aug. 27. Later advices from Zanzibar say the loss of Said Kalid's force during the Combardment was heavy. but the caset mander or the killed and wounded is not known.
The only a startly of the British side was the serious urbaring of the remain. No material canage was sustained by the British war vessel. Hamoud, a consin of the late sultan, has

been proclaimed to succeed to the suitar, i.e. Zanzibar, Aug. 27.—Many of the British residents bearard the warships frim in the harbor beares the bombardment begin, all of the lacies taking refuge upon the

steamer George, the flags ip of Rear Admiral Harry Rawson, but a large number of Europeaus remained on shore. Most of the re-els stood to their guns pluckdy and fought well, though after the first broads,de was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the pair fled to the outskirts of the town, who many robberies were committed.

#### HOUSEBREAKER ARRESTED.

James Douglass Robs His Sister of Her Deceased Husband's Clothing.

James Douglass, colored, aged forty-live, was arrested yesterday by Detective Me-Glue of the T. ird precinct station for breaking and entering the premises occupied by his sister, Mrs. Virginia Johnson, at No. 1023 Twenty-irst street northwest, Wednes day morning and stealing from a trunk a coat and vest, a pair of trousers and some shirts, which formerly belonged to his brother-in-law, now deceased.

accused had notified his sister that he wanted to get his grip out of the house, but Mrs. Johnson said that she would be away on Wednesday and told him to come after the grip in the evening. This Douglass

In the morning, however, he went to the house, forced open the door to gain admittance and the trunk to secure the clothes. He attempted to break open a second trunk where Mrs. Johnson kept her watch and sey, but was either frightened a way or failed in his attempt.

Douglass has a police record and has done time for a similar offense. He will be arraigned for trial today.

# ROBBERS SURROUNDED.

Bandits Are Desperate and Will Not Surrender Alive.

Silver City, N. M., Aug. 27.-Word was received here last night that the nine men comprising the gang of desperadoes who robbed the Separ postoffice, held up the Nogales Bank and killed one and wounded several members of the party which persued them, are surrounded in Skeleton Canon, Cochise county, Ariz., by a posse of United States marshals acting under Marshal 1311 of New Mexico, and two companies of troops from Fort Payard and Grant, and that an attack will be made as soon as the troops and marshals have entirely surrounded the place where the robbers are supposed to be fortified. of the location of the robbers Marshal Hall received instructions from the department to call upon the troops if necessary, and yesterday Company D of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of

scene to co-operate with a company ordered out from Fort Grant. Last night, in pursuance to a telegram received from Marshal Hall, a citizens' posse, under charge of Deputy Simmons, was organized and left here to act with posses from Deming, Lordsburg and other places. The robbers are reported to occupy a strongly fortified position, with of arms and provisions, and the character of the country is such that the can successfully resist a force of many

Lieut, Clark, left Fort Bayard for the

times their number. Every member of the gang is a noted criminal and they have been operating the border successfully for several months, committing cries of every description. The attack upon the stronghold of robbers will likely be made this evening The force under Marshal Hall now numbers 150 men and a fight will probably occur, as the robbers have announced their determination to never be taken alive.

# GOLD COMING BACK.

European Steamers Will Bring \$9. 450.000 to This Country.

New York, Aug. 27,-The total known cont of gold now on European steamers for importation is as follows: Lazard \$5 500,000; Heidelbach-Ickelhe & Co., \$2,000,000; Kuhn Loeb & Co., \$1, 000,000; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., \$35 000; L. von Hofmann, \$250,000; J. and W. an & Co., \$250,000, and First No tional Bank of Chicago, \$100,000. Total, \$9.450.000.

Important to Those Interested in

Real Estate. The Times Real Estate Bureau, Tenth et and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, order to accommodate business men and there whose time is occupied during the day, and who cannot come at regular of-fice hours to transact Real Estate business, finds it necessary to keep its offices open every Monday evaning from 7 to 10 p. m.

# BROOKLYN LEADS HER CLASS BRYAN

New Cruiser Reels Off Twentytwo Knots an Hour.

BUILDERS EARN \$350,000

In a Spurt She Reached the Wonderful Speed of Twenty-three Knots. Trial Trip Shows Her to Be the Queen of First Class Cruisers. Machinery Worked Like Velvet.

Boston, Aug. 27. - The rew cruiser Erook lyn tonay proved herself to be the greatest naval vessel of her class in the world, by covering a distance of 83 knots in a con-tinuous run at an average speed of 21 82-100 knots per bour.

She still further showed that she is capable of greater speed than 21 52-100 by maintaining an average of 22 9-10 during a portion of the run. This latter speed was accomplished in the run back between the third and fourth buoys, a dis-

tance of about seven knots.

She also, between the first and second buoys on the return, reached the high average of 22 48-100. In her run of 83 knota she had a boiler pressure of 160 pounds, and, an average of 138 revolutions a minute, with a maximum of 140 bevo lutions. "By her performance she earns for her builders, the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia, a bonus of at least \$350,000, a premium of \$50,000 being allowed for each full coarier knot over twenty.

BEHAVED LIKE A LAMB. The vessel tehaved grandly. The vibraion was scarcely felt by those on board at any time during the ertire run, though the engines were, as a matter of course. worked to their highest tension throughout

In addition to the raval inspection board, there were on board, besides Capt. Sargent, who was in command, and a crew of 200, President Charles H. Cramp and Superintending Engineer Edward S. Cramp

and other representatives of the firm. The course was marked by teven buoys, at each of which was anchored a revenue cutter or light-house tender. On these vessels were paval engineers, who tool observations of the tice conditions, which will enter into the conclusions of the naval Nount to their report of the trial to the Navy Department.

START FOR THE TRIAL. The cruiser, which had been lying off Beston Light since the preliminary trial on Monday last, draw in herancier atabout \$:30 o'clock this morning and proceeded out to Cape Ann, the starting foin, which was reached shortly before 10 o'clock. At the starting point the fires in the arnaces had not golten up to the desired standard, and the ship made a wide detour

of several miles and again came up back

of the tug Iwana, which was anchored at the starting point buoy. The red flag signifying that the official tart would now be made was foisted on the forward flug-staff, and the big cruiser ressed the line at 16:45 o'clock at a rapid rate of speed, with clouds of black rolling out of her three immense stacks. Watches were in the hands of many of the naval officers, engineers and thers on loard, and suppressed excitement was plainly shown by the interest among the several hundred persons on the ship's deck to learn the time at the second

### ON THE FIRST LEG.

When the time was announced as 19 minutes and 4 1-2 seconds, and a computation of these figures showed that the cruiser had covered the distance of 6 9-10 coots at an average of about 21 3-4, there was an exul ant smile on the faces of all, any many "I (cld you so's" were heard.

The next leg averaged 21.98, but be-

tween the third and fourth buoys there was, through some unexplainable cause a drop to 10 90. This rather spoiled the prospects of reaching the desired 21 3-4, but lope in that direction was renewed by the rentaining stages, and the outward trip ended with a reneral average of

The Brooklyn was then given a wide circle which consumed twenty-three minutes, and the return was started. The run letween the first and second buoys showed an average of nearly 22 1 2 knots, the rext stage of the course was covered with an average of searly 22, and the third stage, that between the third and fourth buoys. was resped over at the wonderful rate of 22 9 10 kpots.

COULD NOT KEEP IT UP

A general desire that the big croims shoold obtain the average of 22 knots then became prevalent, but a drop to 21 1-4 on the next stage upset these calculations The next two stages were, however, tott covered in over 22, and the trial ended with the grand average of but 8-100 les than the 22 mark.

Messrs, Charles and Edwin Cramp were both highly pleased with the craiser's performance and smilingly received the congratulations showered upon them. Captair Sargent was also surrounded by hundreds the many expressions of admiration for his skilful management of the great ship. characteristically stated that he was greafly pleased with the result and it was i little faster than he had expected.

Lieut. 8. Takakura, naval constructor for the Japanese government, remained below engine room throughout the trial taking observations of the working of the nachinery with the temperature at all what would we think of that man's patriotism? If we would despise the foreigner who would attempt or desire to let the United States control his nation, what contempt must foreigners feel for those Americans who are willing to surrender the right to govern themselves. (Applause.) Our opponents tell us in their platform—and the one authority to construe the platform emphasizes the declaration—that this nation cannot undertake to open

The Brooklyn will leave ber anchorage off Boston Light about daylight tomorrow and will likely reach Cramps' shipyards in Philadelphia Saturday afternoon.

he speed shown by the Brooklyn, although he made no more than was expected of her and in some quarters an excess of more anticipated. As it is the Cramps' probably win a \$350,000 premium by the per formance, the allowance being \$50,000 for each quarter knot or portion thereo over twenty knots.

The New York, which is 1,000 tons smaller than the Brooklyn, made 21 knots, clearing \$200,000 more than he contract. On the Minneapolis and Coumbia the premium was "at the rate of" \$50,000 per quarter knot, and those ves sels having made respectively 23.073 and 22.81 knots, the Minneapolis won a \$414,600 premium, and the Columbia \$350,000.

The cruiser Olympia, built by the Scotts, or the Pacific coast, made 21.69 knots on her acceptance trial, and gained a premius of \$300,000.

Southern Express Company Suit. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27.-The Southern Express Company has brought action against the Seaboard Air Line in order to fight the decision of the Asheville magistrate that no express matter save perishable articles can be transported in North Carolina on

trains on Sunday. The case will be argued before Judge Robinson at Goldsboro, September 10, and in the meantime there will be no stoppage of Sunday express traffic of any

Continued from First Page.

of all. I recognize that people who think will differ and that we often find in a platform things with which we cannot fully agree and we sometimes fall to find in it a mention of policies which we recognize as important. But platforms are not written by all of a party. They are written by a majority of a party. And when the majority of a party writes a platform the others in the party must either stand upon it or get out of the party. (Cheecs.)

There is no other plan known except the rule of a majority or the rule of a minority,

There is no other plan known except the rule of a majority or the rule of a minority, and it is better for a minority to be allemated than for the voice of a majority to be suppressed. You can support those who stand upon the Chicago platform, although you may dissent from parts of it. But I stand upon the Chicago platform because I believe in it from the beginning to the end, every word and syllable. '(Ap

#### NO MIDDLE COURSE.

While a platform covers a great many questions, necessarily there must be one supreme issue in it; and in this campaign there is a supreme issue. The issue is made tetween those who believe in a gold standard and those who oppose a gold standard. There is no middle ground. Those who are not with us are against Those who are not with us are against us. There is no place between the lines for people to stand. The Republican platform does not say that a gold standard is a good thing. There are those who are supporting the Republican party who believe that a gold standard is a good thing, but they have not the courage to risk the issue before the people who have suffered from a gold standard for twenty years.

years.

We must judge people not by their words, but by their acts. Our opponents tell us that they will try to secure an international agreement, and that they simply want to maintain a gold standard until other nations will help us to let go of it. (Laughter). t. (Laughter).

it. (Laughter).
Can you trust the people who wrote the
St. Louis platform to restore timetallibra?
Never, until you can wipe out the Scriptures and "gather figs from thorns, and
grapes from thistles." (Laughter):

WAITING ON EUROPE. WAITING ON EUROPE.

These who are responsible for the gold standard are not the only ones to whom we look for deliverance. As well might you ask Pharaoh to lead the children of Israel out of toadage as to ask the Republican party to break the shakkes of the geld standard. The Democratic party is opposed to a gold standard not only opposed to it. But unalterably opposed to it. It is so much opposed to it that if will not permit the American people to be bound by it though every nation on earth shall demand it. (App.a.'se.)

We did not achieve independence for the purpose of towing to the yoke of any for-

purpose of bowing to the yoke of any for-cign power. (Cheers.) The arguments in favor of bimetallism are directed toward the intelligence of the man who thinks and to the heart of the man who feels. The gold standard arguments are discled to he bank took of the man who was is to live while others die

Who in this nation will defend the gold standard as a good thing if no party has arisen, in more than a century of progress, if to party has arisen this year, that tells the American people that the gold stand-ard contains blessings to the heman race? Who will say that we must keep a flangthat to tad out forms a week to the out. is tad until foreign powers shall teke pity upon us and relieve us of that burden?

If a man says that he is in favor of bimetallism, ask him how much he is in favor of it. If he says he wants timetallism, ask him when he wants it. If he says that he wants other nations to help, ask him what other nations he wants to ask him what other nations he wants to

lands. We do not appeal to any feeling of hostility against those who are not citi-zens or the United States. We simply up-hold the dignity of 70,000,000 people to

whose will alone must be committed the

policies that are good for themselves.

were to ask his nation to surrender the power and right of self-government and vest legislative power in the United States what would we think of that nam's pa-

that this nation cannot undertake to oper

It does not say that we are not able to so for a month, a year, or for only Presidential term. According to the

to do it until other nations join us in the act. That is the doctrine. We must con

QUOTED CARLISLE.

Here Mr. Bryan quoted from Mr. Car-liste aspeech on bimetallism in 1878, to the affect that the destruction of half the property of the world, including houses,

ships and railroads, would not be felt more sensibly than the permanent annihila-tion of one-half of the metal money of the

ing:
who are the anarchists? Are they the

ones who are to restore the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution? Are they the ones who want to reinstate the financial system which had the indorsement of all the statesmen from Washington, through Jefferson and Jackson, down to Lincoln?

Or shall we find the anarchists an

shall we find the anarchists among those ho want a financial policy that would do ore than destroy half the houses, sink half a ships and tear up half the railroads

of the world. (Applause.)

We propose a financial policy. Our opponents propose nothing. Without daring to defend the gold standard, they preach the doctrine of "grin and bear it," and offer no hope to the human race. (Applause.)

We ask for free coinage of silver.

ent this nation will never be able

the gold standard, not for a few

its mints to silver without the concurrer

e man living in a foreign land

FIRST-CLASS CRUISER BROOKLYN,

Whose Trial Trip Yesterday Shows Her to Be the Fastest Warship

of Her Class Affoat.

Congressman Sulzer and others speak of

the issues of the campaign. Fully hall

the people who had heard Mr. Bryan at

who could not get admittance went im

ediately to the Genesee House where

there was already a vast assemblage

gathered in the streets waiting to hea

a second speech from the Nebraska orator.

Twelve thousand people, perhaps more

were in this throng, and they were quite

as enthusiastic as those in the indo-

meeting. Mr. Bryan, after an introdu-

tion by Mr. Cudderback, chairman of th

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The Republicans of the Third Tennessee district met here today in convention and nominated by acclamation Colonel W. J. Cliff, a lawyer of this city, for Congress.

At anta, Ga., Aug. 27.—The Populists to-day nominated William Peek for represen-tative in Congress in this, the Fifth Georgia district, now represented by L. F. Living.

Excitement in Constantinople.

Loudon, Aug. 27.—The Times tomorrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople dated taday saying that many hundreds were kill d in the rioting which began there yesterday afternoon. The city, the dispatch says, is more quiet, but the existement is incesse, and simost a panic prevails. The shops are all closed.

Unknown Men Killed by Train.

men were killed at Venice by an east bound bake Shore train this morning.

They were walking on the track. From

papers found on them they appear to be

ironworkers. They had union cards, bearing Toledo, Chicago, and Cleveland stamps.

Kansas Postmaster Appointed.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 27,-Two unknown

sic Hall and a greater number of thos

School-opening time is drawing near. Not a bit too soon to think about the boys' needs.

We've marked our whole summer stock down one-third. Can't you see the economy in selecting a school suit

\$1.35 FOR ALL THAT WERE \$2.50 \$2 67 FOR ALL THAT WERE \$4.00 \$3.35 FOR ALL THAT WERE \$5.00 \$4.00 FOR ALL THAT WERE \$6.00

80c for any negligee shirt in the house.

# EISEMAN BROS.

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

les es es es es est have had it in the past. We ask for unlimited coinage. We have had it in the past. We ask coirage at 16 to 1. We have had it in past. And we ask that the American people shall do their own legislation for then selves, without walling for the Aid or consent of any other nation; and we have done it in the past. (Cheers, We believe that the free coinage of sliver at 16 to 1 will continue the parity between gold and sliver.

I am told that some of your merchants,

in order to give an object lesson to the people, had been effering to furnish Mexi-can dollars for 50 cents, as part of the change when goods are tought. Whenever a man effers you a Mexican dellar for 50 cents take it, and then take

the your savings bank or to any other bank and ask them if they will take it on deposit new for 50 cents, and give you a written agreement to give you a Mexican dellar the next day after the inauguration of the next President.

WOULDN'T WAIT FOR SULZER. help. And if he says that he is willing to wait for other nations, ask him how long he is willing to wait.

When we declare for independent action we do not offend those who live in other only a handful, comparatively, to hear

# (Continued from First Page.)

power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress they would increase the number of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. DIVISIONS OF AUTHORITY.

My friends, our fathers, who frames this government, divided its great power between three great departments. The legislative, executive, and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the and when that court pronounced a decre-as to the powers of Congress, or as to any other constitutional question, there is be-one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the Con-

duty of Congress to reconstruct the Su-preme Court of the country. It means," and now note his words, and it was openly avowed that it means—"the adding of additional members to it, or the turning out of office, and reconstructing the wiol court. I will not follow any such revolu-tionary step as that."

can importance and the danger of this as-sault upon our constitutional telm of gov-croment. One of the kindest and most discriminating critics who ever wrote with a loreign pen about American af fairs, Mr. Bryce, in his "American Com-mon wealth," pointed out this danger, that the Constitution did not ny the number of the Supreme Court with a superof the Supreme Court judges, and it was possible for a reckless Congress and a reckless executive to subordinate and practically destroy the Supreme Court by the rocess I have just described, and the Englishman, after speaking of this, rays. What prevents such assaults on the iundamental law? Nothing but the lear of the people whose broad, good sense and at tachment to the principles of the Consti-tation may be generally relied on to con-denn such a perversion of its powers."

Our English friend did not misjudge I think, the sound good sense of the American people when an issue like this is to be presented. Whatever the ques-tion is, whether Mr. Ergan's views or Mr. Tillman's view of the consiltational questions shall prevail, or that of the august tribunal appointed by the Constitution to settle it, the courts are the defense of

the weak.

The rich and powerful have other resources, but the poor have not. The nigh minded, independent judiciary that will hold to the line on questions between wealth and labor, between the rich and the poor, is the defense and security of the defense less. (Applause). I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debute has been won (Applause.) and need not be protracted.

It might run on eternally upon the theoretical lines. We had had some experiences. but they were historical and remote and

not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. (Laughter).

TOUCHES ON TARIFF. It has been a hard lesson but a very convincing one and everybody was in the school house when it was given him. A

vails over all our community. I do not believe there has been a time except, perhaps, in the very heat of some active panic when universal business fear and anxiety, and watchfulness even to this great metropolis as it does today

and watch their business That b What has brought it about who is there to defend the Wil-bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure?

to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he would not attach his official signature to it and it became a law without it.

# BACK TO DIRECT TAXES.

What has been the result of that measure's When, a few years ago, during the Mortor campaign in New York (Applause), I dis cussed this question, I said: "Democratic loctrine used to be that the burden of our public expenses should be laid upon 400 portations; that the tariff should provide for the cost of running our government, and I pointed out then how our bemocratic friends had left that platform and were now endeavoring to obtain revenue by in-ternal taxation, rather than to allow the support of the government of the United States to be maintained upon the importa-

what has been the result: One of these experiments in internal taxation, the income tax, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. So eager were our Democratic friends to relieve their embarrassment and to put directly upon our ple, according to the English system, tax to support our government that they passed an unconstitutional act in order to levy internal taxes, and help out a tariff

It has failed to produce revenues enough supplemented by our internal taxes to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching \$50,600,000 every year, and the national treasury has tiqually in a state of embarras

#### FACTORY FIRES OUT. Our manufacturers, left without adequate

the financial depression that we are in.

The maintenance of the gold reserve up The maintenance of the gold reserve up to \$100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: "We may come to a silver basis if gold is going out." The reserve is generally down, and this fear is greatly increased; but how can you keep a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 in when you have not got \$100,000,000 in when you have not got \$100,000,000 in the Treasury all told. How can you main-tain this gold reserve for the redemption of notes when you have an annual and con-tinual deficit in your income not equaling

your expenses?

So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed, by increasing importation by taking away the needful support for our own manufactures, but it has contributed, in the way of increasing the silver scare, to bring us into the pr condition of distrust and dismay

HE MENTIONS M'KINLEY.

# tion further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and workingwomen as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Applause.) I am quite as strongly in fayor of keeping days works at home as I am gold dollars. If it could be known tealight that the milant soldier, that the typical American, that distinguished and useful statesman, William McKinley of Ohio (applause and cheers) would certainly be elected President, how the bears would take to cover on the stock exchange tomorrow. My friends, as a Republican, I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highers antisfaction I have had in the party and its career. that the prospect of Re-

and its career, that the prospect of Re-publican success never did disturb business

## A PRESIDENT'S POWER.

In connection with this financial matter, do we all realize how important the choice of a President is? - Do you know that, as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver at all, it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of this country to a silver busin?

All he has to do is to let the gold re-All he has to do is to let the gold re-serve go, to pay out silver when asked for gold and we are there already. It is only because the Fresidents of the United States that we have have now have now have regarded it under the law as his public duly to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins, which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has had the courage to ex-

and because he has and declarate to exact the powers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law.

I undertake therefore to say that if Mr. Bryan or a man holding his views were in the Presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a wayer beat in a week's the say.

legislation by Congress, we should be on a siver basis in a week's time.

Three or four years ago, when I was in New York, some one of these reporters who sometimes hear things that are not intended for them got hold of a remark of mine about the wild horses that Mr. Cleveland had to landle, and I simply meant by that, what has been since domon strated, that he did not have a compact or solidified party behind him, that the hemocratic party in Congress represented every shade of every sam that half ever been propounded in the country, and that he could not manage it.

### SAYS HE'S A PROPHET. \*

My prophecy has become a verity. They have sent him. They attained by have sent him. They attained by have also have a that tended to look out after our Congress as well as our Preshant, this califles is intended to show you at this time. that we need to look after our President if we would avoid the calamity of having whis country put upon the kexican basis of

The silver question—what is R? Do you want silver because we want flore money; a larger circulating pecture? I have not heard anybody says o. Mr. Bryan

If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting the investigation of that basis.

If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting the investigation of the that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than the units of the linked States could possibly firing in in years of that sliver, and that instead of having more noney we would have less

With our six hupdays and odd million of gold driven out of circulation we will re-duce the per capita money of this country etween \$8 and \$9. So it is not for more noney. We have an abundant supply of circulat

We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank greenbacks, Treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like \$23 per capita of our population. What is at then that creates this demand for silver? It is not more collars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted.

It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has fring are demanding.

are demanding. They say gold has give up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it? Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetallism and the double standard and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which shall be unit of value, by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured. Now, our fathers thought

that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a com-parison of the markets of the world would thow just what relation one ounce of silver hore to one ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascertaining that.

# STILTS AND MONEY.

on gave their great powers to the determination of that question, an I they collected minimation of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they had found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them.

Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lamp it all? Because they fully understood that unless these doffins were of the same inherent intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards. of value, and both could not circulate Why, every boy knows that it is essential that the length of his stills below the tread shall be the same, (Laughter, It is an old law, proclaimed years ago in England, by Gresham, that the cheaper dollar drives the better out.

It has been illustrated in the history of every commercial nation in the world, and anybody of half sense could see why it is so. (Laughter.) As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government, and the government that supports this siver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account not for the nine owner-and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these dollars as good as a gold dollar Great applause.

# WAGES SLOW TO RISE.

The first dirty errand that a dirty dol ar does is to cheat the workings lar does is to cheat the workingmen. (Ap-plause.) My friends, a cold statistical inquiry, non partisan in its character, was by a committee of the Senote in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and of Republicans, and they set, out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at differen periods in the history of our country.

the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor ad-vanced. Goods went up rapidly because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly because the employer has to be persuaded and the pen-

cil won't serve.

Now i have here somewhere a memoran-dum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent. Goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and their living, advanced 18 per (Mr. Harrison looked at his watch, Cries

tMr. Harrison looked at his water. tries of "Go on; we are all here.")

Through another period the laborers' wages advanced 10 1-2 per cent, and the price of goods advanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent, and the prices of ndise advanced 90 per cent. In er cent, and the price of goods 117

per cent.
"All of my strength and my voice is not I have sketched very hastily some of the

evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar-a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything.

My countrymen, this country of ours, during the troublous times of the war, may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. Does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall tecome a nation and a people of repudiators? (Prolonged appliages and cheers.)

The many telling points in General Hara readjustment of everything.

The many telling points in General Har-rison's speech, which he brought out with unusual emphasis, were loudly cheered.

The End of the Free Offer but 5 Days Off.

# Doctor Young

Has devoted his entire life to the study and treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Discases. No matter what your complaint may be or how many have failed to give you relief, don't give up ontil you have consulted Dr. Young. His generous offer to treat until curred at no further expense than the actual cost of the medicines used, all who apply in person at his private sanitarium, No. 700 Fourteenth street northwest, will positively expire September 1. There will be no extension beyond that date. Those intending to avail themselves of the free offer run the risk of being crowded out aflogether by waiting until the last day to call. Dr. Young treats with unfailing success Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitts, Rheumalism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, and all affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. A never-failing and prompt cure for Stricture, Varicoccie and Hydrocele. No cutting. No operation, No pain, No lots of time. Mild, panless methods, Dr. Young can be consulted daffy from 10 to 5. Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7 to 8; Sunday from 10 to 5. Consultation free and confidential, either personally or by letter.

His different humorous references to Mr. shouts of inughter. The General finished at 9:50 o'clock amid great cheers. Three cheers and a tiger were then given for the ex-President, followed by three more for McKinley.

Chairman Depew in a few appropriate words then introduced Mr. David J. Hill, president of Rochester University, who spoke briefly.

There were loud cries for "Hobart." Mr. Depew stopped the claimor by quietly saying: "Mr. Hobart is not in the hall." There were calls for "Wanamaker" and then loud calls for "Hanna." Mr. Hanna at first responded by standing

n his box and bowing, but renewed calls fecided the national chairman to speak his thanks for the greeting. He said: "In response to your kind it-vitation I think it is but proper to say that the key-note has been sounded and

that the campaign is now wide oper Cheers of approval rang out as Mr. Haana esumed his seat. Criss for Wanamaker decided that gentleman to step to the speaker's table and make a few remarks. The ex-Postmaster General received a flattering ovation. He

spoke in a cool, dignified manner and his orief speech was punctuated with applicase. He said: Mr. Chairman: When some of us, in other days, saw the army invading our heautiful Pennsylvania, when the great tide of fire relied back from Gettysburg, we never expected to live to see the day when the American people would again be marshalled for battle against a common enemy. It is not a war with bayonets and bullets, but it is a war of brains and business in the politics of the country, and

#### we could not make a better beginning than we are making tonight. "HONEST JOHN'S" TALK.

I have thought of that day in the great exposition at Chicago, the Ohio day, when Gov. McKinley (applause), in his carriage, was going through the grounds and a little by looking at him said with a voice as of a bugle, "Stand up Gov. McKinley," and the governor stood up, as his great captain has stood up tony in the gallery (applause and cheers) and bowed to the people with that bright honest face that speaks every time of his great, dig, honest heart.

The people of the United States have called up William McKinley. (Applause.) We have put him ferward with our flag, I have thought of that day in the great

We have put him forward with our flag, and we are shouting tack to him tonight that he shall stand up with it, and our speech to him is: "William McKinley, attned up until we stand tende you of the steps of the Capitol on the 4th of next March, and then we will go back with rou to the White House, where we will ask you to sit down in the President's chair, and we will say, President McKinley, sit there as our leader, as our comuselor, and it down on free silver and repudiation or foor years." (Arrelance and cleents,
Mr. Depew then closed the meeting by
proposing three cheers for McKinley, Hotart and the State ticket. They were given
with a will.

# NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB

Organization Formed at a Meeting at the Ebbitt House. A meeting of representative Republicans

vas bell at the Ebbitt House last night for

the purpose of organizing a Republican

The following officers were elected: Rev. W. H. Gothwall, president, W. S. Reuse, John Bowles, Dr. R. N. Mills, and Emmons S. Smith, vice presidents: George S. Emery, secretary, E. C. Gill, treasurer; S. R. Bond, financial secretary; membership com mittee, J. A. Bryan, G. R. Shultz and E. Bane: executive committee, S. C. Robb, H. A. Zundt, J. A. Bryan, H. P. Meore, D. C. Reeves, F. M. Troll, J. M. Eshleman, S. E. Horner, and W. H. Barker.

The club decided to uniform itself with silk hat, dark coat, and a walking cane. The club is limited to 100 uniformed members, and is organized to advance the i terest of the Republican cambidates for President and Vice President, and will render active service in getting voters to their name of the club will be decided upon at

the next meeting.

A McKinley and Hobart Interstate Nadonal Republican Ciub was organized last night in the Capital Savings Bank Buildng, at a meeting composed of many of the more prominent colored Republicans of the District.

Officers and committees were chosen as follows: President, Hon. J. M. Langston; secretaries, F. D. Lee and A. G. Leonard; treasurer, Dr. C. B. Purvis; vice-presidents, Thomas L. Jones, J. W. Patterson, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, L. H. Peterson, R. H. Terrell, Hon. John R. Lynch, R. S. Smith, J. T. Bradford, M. . Hughes, and J. H. Harrison.

Committee on address to the colored oters: J. M. Langston, T. L. Jones, Dr. C. B. Purvis, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. H. farrison, R. H. Terrell, J. W. Patterson, J. E. Johnson, W. Calvin Chase.

It is proposed to hold a ratification meetng in this city on the 10th of September, Speeches were made by Hon. J. M. Lang-ston, J. W. Patterson, T. L. Jones, J. H. on, L. H. Peterson, F. D. Lee and A.

REPUBLICANS' GOLDEN TEXT.

#### That Is What Bryan Calls McKinley's Letter.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 27.-Mr. Bryan read Major McKinley's letter of accept-ance on the train going to Buffalo. To the representative of the United Associated Presses he said he did not care to make any comment on it.

olden text of the Republican lesson,

"I suppose it can be considered the

The finest, the best boards, only \$1 per 100 feet. If you want common boards, 75c. per 100 feet. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th

in the committee on resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme Court, exercising its constitutions

one of the other, so that nextner might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme Court, the most denisted judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the Constitation

stitution, and amend it to conform to on wiews. That is the position today views. That is the position today.

Mr. Hill said in his speech of this as sault upon the court, "that provision, it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the Su-

DANGER TO GOVERNMENT. DANGER TO GOVERNMENT.
You are to answer then, my fellow citizens, in an the gravity of a great crisis whether you will sustain a party who proposes to destroy the balance which our rathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumulthous Congress disagrees with the supreme Court and a subservient President in the White House that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to.

1 cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this as sault upon our constitutional icum of gov.

#### BULWARK OF THE POOR.

punic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety pre-

the point of desperation, has characterized Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come to the

A voice; "Nobody." — I don't beheve a Democrat can be found

ions of foreign goods.

What has been the result? One of these

what has been the effect of that?

protection, has been successively and grad-ually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an ef-fect, but it has practically contributed to

The bond sales have been made necessary by reason of this deficit—because I think every one will agree that as a financial problem it is one thing when you have \$300,000,000 surplus in the Treasury to keep one dollar in three in gold, and quite another when you have only \$125,-C\$0,000 in the Treasury all told.

But I did not intend to follow that ques-

The President has appointed H. H. Lowrey postmaster at Frankfort, Kans. Picoring, \$1.50 per 100 feet, all one width: T. Divbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

# Democratic county committee, made shorter but quite as vigorous campaigr